special Correspondence of The Press.] FORTRESS MONROE, Aug. 13, 1862. The steamer Ariel, Captain John Daly, recently The stemmer that and Wilmington line, went up the lunauring, u der a flag of truce, to Point five miles above Harrison's Landing, ily reveral Confederate prisoners, in charge of justement Darling, designing, according to apment with the rebel authorities, to bring back Union officers captured during Gen. McClely's late retreat. On arrival Lieutenant Darling informed by an officer who appeared that ora had been sent the night before not to allow an hange there, but that it would be effected at Aiken's Landing. Fortifications have been erecting ere for a fortnight past, and, doubtless, consiable reinforcements had arrived that evening. hich it was not desirable for our returned officers know of. The engineer of the Ariel, while atding to some work on the roof, saw behind the def, through an a erture in the trees, about half sere of closely-packed men, who evidently med part of a large number. The Ariel re-Gen. McClellan's camp for orders, and nally sailed, in company with Gen. Thomas' flagtruce boat, the Henry Burden, to Aiken's anding. On passing City Point, to the surprise all, the dock was in flames. The motive of this s jet to appear. At about eight on Tuesday ning the returned Union officers arrived at iken's Landing, the majority having walked from lichmond, a distance of 13 miles. Their exchange hould have been effected a week ago, but no satissotory reason was given for their unwarrantable ention They report having been politely treat. al by the rebel officers in charge of them, but were llowed the scanty fare of a pound of bread and a and of fresh meat daily, without vegetables, and merally without salt. Their drink was exclusive-

water. They were, however, allowed to pur-

ase delicacies at the enormous prices current in

schmond. Their quarters were most disgracefully

Col. Corcoran, with the other Salisbury prisoners

ates had not arrived. No officers among the un-

unded taken had died, though several had sufred from sickness, dysentery being the chief

e expected daily in Richmond, but at the last

nvenient, crowded, and badly attended to.

Gen. McCall and Gen Reynolds have returned. d the former complains much of the indignity to ich, as a general officer, and a man advanced in is, he was subjected, in being confined, with hty others, in one room, where no convenience ever for comfort existed. He was at first paled and lived with Gen. Reynolds, for three Delaware, the rebel Government, as an offset, ory of Union and Freedom for all! ad a room to himself, and had much better accomdetions than they. Gen. McCall repeatedly rote to Gen. Winder respecting his condition, but ined no satisfaction. While at the Spotswood House he was called on by several old army acsintances, among whom were Generals Magruder, ields, and Hill, but after changing his quarters e saw no more of them. Gen. McCall is debiliated, but otherwise well. He does not contemlate visiting Philadelphia till the war is over, and mediately went on shore, as the steamer touched Enrison's Landing, to visit the Reserves, of whom eis very proud. He says their fighting was magficent, and anxiously inquired if, in the absence his official report, justice had been done them by he public press. On being told that commendations on them were great, he appeared satisfied. He liseue his official report ere long. ATTRMPTED BSCAPS.

Placing captivity intolerable, five officers atmpted an escape Three succeeded, viz: Capt. akley, 1st Excelsior, Lieut Murphy, 1st Long and and Lieut. Riddle, 1st Punnsylvania. Two hers, Lieut. Colonel Hatch, of the 4th New Jary, and Lieut. Mas ers, 55th New York, were ptured. At daybreak on the 2d of August, after g the sentries, they started for Mechanics. lile, a d then struck for the Pamunkey river, ich they crossed the next day. They reached Matapony river the same evening, and after sing, were arrested at Walkersburg, by a force he had learned from Richmond of their flight, pursued them. They were locked in a store at place, but jumped from a window twenty feet and continued their course through fields, amps, woods and ravines, for a distance of 75 es, till reaching the small village of Millers, hich was nine miles from the Union gunboats. continuing, they unfortunately struck a road ed by smugglers of tea, medicines, and other all wares from Bal imore, which was strongly arded by guerillas, or in robel language, "armed tizens," and were recaptured and confined till e 5th inst., when they were taken back to Richond, arriving on the 7th inst. They were then paired for twelve hours during the day, with vaous sutlers, teamsters, laborers and others, in a by room, where the stench was intolerable. low this room were two apartments, one of which as a stable, and the other a dead-house. From e latter, the putrid exhalations added to their stress At night they were incarcerated for elve hours in a tobacco "swent vault," seven feet uare and four and a half high, without any venation save a small aperture used as an entrance, hich was guarded by four sentinels. To this foul damp locality they were nightly confined, htil their exchange on the morning of the 12th PRISONERS TAKEN FROM GEN. POPE.

Geceral Pope's army, including Gen. Prince, whom a list is given among the ample and varied of Richmond papers accompanying this letter, be held as hostages for the suitable treatment "Bushwhackers" taken by General Pope. ey are confined in precis ly the same room used he day time by Colon I Hatch and Lieutenant sters, after their capture, fed only on bread and ter, allowed no mattress or blankets, and subted to the same sickening atmosphere. If the hwh chers are treated as other prisoners of war eneral Prince and companions will be likewise ved; if any are shot, precisely the same number he hostages will suffer dea h. As, unfortunatetwo can play at the game of shooting, or of illsting, it remains to be seen whether Gen. Pone's ders will be modified, rather than that our noble cers should undergo martyrdom. It is said. by the rebels, that the same description of imsonment will be undergone by hostages, while ishment from the lines is inflicted upon all who no take the oath of allegiance to the Union. by of these people, setting aside their policies, honorable, court ous, and highly estimable. y are quite willing to take an oath not to impart mation to, or aid the enemy, but both their ociples and their pride forbid doing more. Be-8,817 they, if the oath of allegiance is taken, certainty of protection exists? At one mot they are within our lines, at another out of and, in case of loyalty, subjected to the Stance of the rebels, as was the case at .Winter. Until we can hold territory we conquer, lacts should be pondered. LADIES ARRESTED.

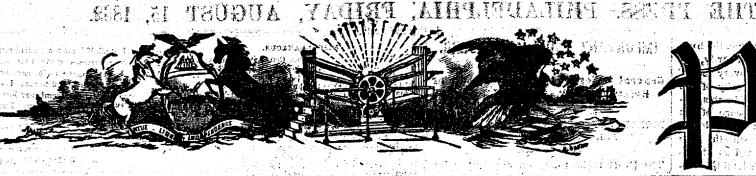
may here be remarked, that the officers taken

fteen ladies and two men were arrested for ^{ut,} after several days' confinement, were erated. In contradistinction to the brutal treatit of these two officers, may be cited the case of prisoners, confined at Fort Delaware, after cape, who were simply placed, for a day or in the guard-house, and whose act was huiely looked upon as one to be sympathized with. DOCTORS OF DIVINITY. en McCall was visited in Richmond by the Seonist, Dr. Wilmer, of ample baggage notoriety,

was lately minister at St. Mark's Church adelphia. Other officers were at times visited te Mr. Burroughs, once pastor in Philadelphia was charged there with being concerned in a ery creditable affair of the heart. This person ery loud-mouthed rebel, and talks with great against the North, which was Office MAGRUDER AND HUGER.

ajor O'Neill, of the 5th New York Battery, was y sergeant to Magruder in the Mexican war, hile in the Richmond prison was visited by former commanding officer. Magruder coninitially assured the Major that he had not hed a drop of liquor since he had been in the Oh! oh; Witness the ruins of Hampton, by his drunken order! Witness his reval to East Tennessee, a week after the battle ivern Hill, for being drunk in that fight and ring a number of our forces to escape him! his unpaid bar-bills at Newport in good old days! Huger has been relieved from furighting, owing to mismanagement in the late s, and has been transferred to a command of ince in Richmond.

JEFF DAVIS ported as in good health. E BETWHEN JACKSON'S AND POPE'S FORCES. you will doubtless be informed to day by raph, a battle was reported in Richmond, on day, between Stonewall Jackson's men and livisions of Pope's army, viz: those of Banks



PHILADELPHIA, FRIDAY, AUGUST 15, 1862.

and Shields, and another, of which the commander was not named. A victory on the part of the rebels was announced, with the capture of four hundred

prisoners. The news was learned by Col. Gallagher, of New York, who was in the office attached to the prison when an officer attached to the War Department announced the fact to the one in charge of the prisoners. On seeing Col. Gallagher, he closed his communication. INFORMATION. Through means of 1 umerous Union sympathizers, our officers in Richmond were kept thoroughly

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versed in all facts known to the public there, and through casual remarks of rebel officers could form satisfactory conclusions. Jackson's army has been immensely reinforced lately, and now numbers probably 150,000 men. A demolition of Pope is onfidently counted on, and a subsequent attack on Washington and a march into Maryland are considered a certainty. Troops have lately poured through Richmond in surprising numbers. Over forty thousand men passed through there, towards Gordonsville, since the 5th instant, from Georgia aud Mississippi alone. One hundred additional pieces of artillery were sent in that direction on Monday night. About 150,000 men are now around and in Richmond; 350,000 men, at least, are in Virginia alone, with from 2 to 300,000 in other portions of the South. An additional draft of 150,-000 is soon expected to be raised. These men are by no means all disciplined, but are splendid and hardy fighting material. They do not always make an attack in good order, but come plunging along in enormous masses upon batteries, regardless of gaps opened in their ranks by storms of shot, and often gain their point through sheer force of

Jackson left the Peninsula for the Shenandoah Valley on the night of 10th July. The returned officers, from their windows in the Libbey prison, had good opportunities for seeing all troops that went in Jackson's direction, and also for noticing the materials sent for the construction of the new Merrimac. Her deck plating is nearly all in position, and she is to be ready in ten days for operations, with her armament on board. The other two iron-plated vessels are small, and in a state of great incipience. They need net excite present

numbers and dead weight.

Confederate soldiers, as has been hitherto represented are without almost invariably found either without uniforms or very completely equipped. They arrive in Richmond from conscription, with their ordinary clothes, and a blanket. If they have a musket, they bring it; if not, one of some kind s found for them, together with a cartridge box. and they are ready. Discipline is slack in many regiments, and soldiers often do not salute officers. This, however, is not exacted. They will fight when needed, and obey orders with docility in battle. They are banded together firmly in a common cause, that of gaining a separation from the North, and perpetuating slavery. They know what they fight for, and are determined. We fight merely to retain them in our grasp, and not against their iniquitous traffic in human beings. We have but half a cause, and our arms will be paralyzed till we have a whole one. Thus it has been, and thus it will be, till the North has the nobleness, yet merely to fight for itself, but for others, for the degraded. the humble, and the oppressed. Longstreet, D. H. Hill, Ewell, and Branch, are with Jackson. It is ats at the Spoiswood House; but on hearing that to be hoped that Pope will be a match for them, p. Pettigrew was not paroled, but confined at and that our soldiers will be nerved with the double

Our imprisoned officers engaged in McCiellan's late retreat, have been repeatedly surprised by the truthful description in the Richmond papers, of the actions in which they were severally concerned, and give the rebels credit for a candor which their past gasconading has not warranted.
FORT DARLING.

This powerful fortification is known in the rebel army as "Drury's Bluff," so called from a Major Drury, who was in command of it while attacked by the Monitor and Galena. The rebels are puzzied o know why we have given it the above name. THE FOURTH NEW JERSEY.

Certain officers of this regiment exiticise severely the judgment and ability of Col. Simpson, their commander; and both they, and many of the men, are highly indignant at the hasty and needless surrender of the regiment. Colonel Simpson was a captain in the topographical engineer corps at the pening of the war, and was totally unaccustomed o manœuvring men; and, moreover, though his bravery is undoubted, his want of presence of mind and other qualities of a leader are glaring. Having been in the regular army, it was thought necessary to give him a command, and his men were consequently sufferers. The Due de Chartres, as aid to General McClellan, informed him that the enemy were flanking our forces on the left. Instead of charging, he ordered his men to lie down, till the enemy surrounded and took them. By awkward conduct he is said, also, to have caused the loss of the 11th Pen nsylvania Regiment. I give these statements as delivered to me.

SECESSION AFFAIRS. In addition to several pro-slavery "I ain't fightin' for niggers' individuals among the late prisoners, were two avowed Secessionists, a major and a captain, both of the regular army. Both thought the South could never be conquered, both thought the North had better let her go, and one, the major, said that if the President had enforced General Hunter's late proclamation, he would have resigned, and raised a regiment among Northern men to aid the South. The great majority of the prisoners had become anti-slavery men, and on the delivery of an anti-slavery speech one day by Major Birney, of the 4th New Jersey, received him with immense applause. The two Secession prisoners left the room during the discourse. The Secessionist major, moreover, one day on being asked why he fought in the Union service with his principles, replied that if he had enough to live on, without his commission, he would not be in "the thing."

brings 50 to 100 per cent. premium at times over Confederate money in Richmond. Notwithstanding the "perfect confidence" of the Confederates in their future success, they in this proportion appreciate money of the United States over their ewn. and usually pass off Confederate money as soon as they get it, in order to acquire something tangible in exchange. Another motive for acquiring Northern money in Richmond is its necessity for making purchases in Baltimore, and carrying on the extensive contraband trade well-known to be conducted with that city. A fantastic assurance was recently given me by a Virginia gentleman, that the various slave States would assume the payment of this Confederate money after the war, as a matter of honor, even if the Union were again consolidated.

ASPECT OF RICHMOND. The streets are comparatively quiet and dull-Many stores are closed, and many houses to rent. These latter are often filled with wounded and sick. Little business is done that is not on army account. and all edibles and wearing apparel are enormously high. Prices of these have often been recapitulated. The public are well versed in them. A painful deprivation for the ladies is that of hoop skirts, which are not to be had, and Southern civilization not being equal to the manufacture of these articles of luxury, the sex content themselves with their Your correspondent has to acknowledge the courtesy of Captain John Daly, of the pretty and newspaper men; doctors of divinity, law, and me rapid steamer Ariel, and of his purser, Mr. Wm. | dicine; merchants, manufacturers, and mechanics; W. Ruddle, of Philadelphia, during the late trip under a flag of truce for the returned prisoners, as also obligations to Lieut. Darling, of Philadelphia, the officer in charge of the expedition. To Cant. Colmer and Purser Joseph A. Stewart, of the John Tucker, the regular packet to Harrison's Landing, his thanks are also due. Both these boats are well known on the Delaware, as also their efficient offi-AN ACT OF REVERENCE.

a political prisoner, and high-toned Virginia gentleman, who, as he touched Confederate ground at Aiken's Landing, reverent! y knelt and kissed it, a true man, fervent in his faith. But why not have kissed Virginia ground at Old Point? Would the beauty of his deed been less? PESTILENCE.

Stories of postilence in Richmond are bosh. There is considerable sickness in the army, but There is considerable sickness nothing of the kind is feared. COACH HIRE.

Among the passengers down the James river by the Ariol were an English family, of four persons, who paid \$50 for the hire of a hackney coach to bring them 13 miles below Richmond. There was also a Mr. Carl Zander, a Prussian, from Charleston, who had been detained three months in Richmond on his way Northward. Charleston, who had been detained three months in Richmond on his way Northward.

His gives 552 houses as the number burned in the great fire of the former city; which have thus far been replaced by only ten small brick stores. One-third of the city was burned—one-third deserted—and the remainder inhabited by the poorer classes, who could not get away. Residents, with means, have separted for Aiken, Abbeville, Columbia, and various upper localities of South Carolina, and all the houses of that sparsely settled region are well filled. Except coffee and augar, provisions are plentiful there, and moderately cheap. Many of the German population of Charleston are desperately desirous of leaving, and shortly expect a vessel to enable them to do so, under protection of their consuls. Among those the Ariel took towards. Richmond were ex-Gov. Rencher and family, of North Carolina, for the past year residing in Philain Richmond on his way Northward.

Richmond were ex-Gov: Rencher and family of North Carolina, for the past year residing in Philadelphia, and for five years previously in Santa Fe, New Mexico.

Osptain Moses, of New York, assistant adjutant general to General Heintzleman, has been relieved at his own request, and goes to Washington to 19. port for other duty.

Captain Hills, of New York, recently of the 71st Pennsylvania Regiment (California), has also resigned, and has joined General Banks' staff. Capt. He irreports this late regiment. With the New York with the New York which passed through Philadelphia last year, 1,500 strong, as now numbering; but 500 effective men.

Rush like proof of the Governor's the fervice of the State of Tennestes, in these terrible times, I think it will superindice a great increase of "loyalty" capt. It think it will superindice a great increase of "loyalty" capt. He is been relieved by motor of the Governor's the complying with this requisition for the Governor's capt. He is a mode of transacting business in these terrible times, I think it will superindice a great increase of "loyalty" capt. He is a mode of transacting business in these terrible times, I think it will superindice a great increase of "loyalty" capt. He is Bussell, H, 2d Massachusetts.

Capt. H. S Bussell, H. 2d Lieut. J. D. Bellouketry, William's depth of the following document.

Capt. H.

FROM BURNSIDE'S DIVISION.

BURNSIDE'S OTH ARMY CORPS, NEAR FREDERICESBURG, Va., Aug. 12, 1862. "Move on! My men, Move on" Well, we moved on. We expect to keep moving, ourselves, and to help to remove some of the obstacles that lie between this and Richmond. The entire Corps de Armee are now in light marching order, the surplus baggage has been stored or expressed North, and hereafter not army tents are to be transported. The men will carry with them an oil-cloth blanket. which forms a shelter tent, and four of these joined together, made an excellent cover for four men. To cap the climax, the division is under orders to march at three hours' notice. Short, quick, heavy blows, by appearances, are to be struck, and when once commenced, will be continued, until the Old Dominion is forever freed from the footsteps of the

If the loval men of the North hasten the enlistments, fill up the regiments, and send the reinforcements speedily, the end of the rebellion is not as far distant as some would suppose it to be. Leave the old regiments to be filled up to their full standard. Leave the new ones to do the garrison duty until properly disciplined, and the result will be in a few words, "Crush them to the wall." The means are at hand, supply them—"reinforcements." One great source of hindrance to recruiting is, that almost every man who enlists, or speaks of enlisting, must be promised a position before he will be mustered in. All want to be officers, and it's a little, as the boy said, "There's where the devil lays," when daddy was under the load of hay. You ask a man to enlist, and the answer is, "What position will." you give me?" This state of affairs must cease, and that very shortly, or some who are now expecting to sport the bars will be directed by President Lincoln to step up to the captain's office, and, thenceforth, they will rank as high privates in the rear rank. To prevent accidents, a system-of signals is in

night. Should the weather be foggy, other means are used to discern friend from foe, and, in the hands of experienced operators, no mistake can possibly occur. The repeated firing into regiments by troops friendly will hereafter be avoided. The city of Fredericksburg is a very antiquated affair, and the ladies, of the "manor born," have a habit of giving the soldiers the entire sidewalk. when passing them They are somewhat similar to Butler's women, who turned up their noses at our troops; if you do not notice them they endeavor to attract your attention. In passing up Main street, we were greeted with a strain of music emanating from a piano, but the air was the Marseilles by un. The Secesh feeling here is very apparent, and onehalf the citizens expect to see Jackson occupy the town at an early day.

Business is exceedingly dull, caused by the sut-

use in all of the regiments of this division. The

flag is used by day and the signal cartridge by

lers obtaining, goods from the North and shipping them to several points some distance farther South than our lines extend, and the result is that their goods are shipped from the North to Washington, and there held under advisement. Of the two places, we think Newbern, N. C., more preferable as an abiding place than Fredericksburg. Though the streets of Fredericksburg are better paved, those of Newbern are well shaded, and are lighted by gas. The fair sex are also different. In Newbern there were but few. They mostly favored the Union cause. Here there are any quantity of them, but they are to a woman rebel, Secesh, or anything else but Union. Tuesday, 91 A. M.—Heavy cannonading has-

been in progress the last three hours in a north-westerly direction, and some ten miles distant. Gen. King's division has probably joined Pope's column ere this, and it is quite likely a battle is in progress not many miles distant. Should our force engaged be unable to hold their own, "Move on, my men, move on," will be the order, and we will "away to the rescue."

We are hourly expecting the orders to march. and it is not unlikely that this will be our last correspondence from this point. We are a sort of floating population, at present, the overbalance, to turn the advantage upon our side. When we move we move to win. Burnside's boys know no such

phrases, and when he changes position it's to the front. es test est swarf black The firing still grows heavier, and it sounds like warm work It's boom, boom, boom, in quick succession. We can hear nothing but the heavy guns, but the solo of musketry is, no doubt, in the accompaniment. Happy for those engaged were there nothing worse:
A general muster of all the troops is ordered for

word as retreat; it has been blotted out of his-

the 18th of this month. A new reorganization is to be effected. We will finish this correspondence by calling or the young men of the "Keystone State" to come nobly to the rescue. Enlist rapidly, and do not let yourselves be drafted. New York has resources. but New York is behind Pennsylvania thus far. Stand up to the work, and keep her so. We. want no conscripts in this division. If you wait to be drafted, you can take up your lodgings somewhere else. There is no sympathy here for drafted men, and not much prospect of it. The weather is fine, but warm.

Where your correspondent bails from next, our next correspondence will probably reveal. . We are expecting to leave within the next three hours.

LETTER FROM NASHVILLE.

A Salutary Change in the Condition of Affairs-Unionists No Longer Intimidated-Strong Measures of the Government-Treason Made Odious-The Oath of Allegiance to be Administered-Negroes Confiscated-A State Draft for Horses-Secession Women-A Faithful Officer. [Special Correspondence of The Press.]

NASHVILLE, Tenn., August 10, 1862. Regardless of his enemies, Governor Johnson has pursued a course, necessarily resulting in the triumph of a sentiment, which will produce the most intense gratification among all who love the country and cherish its free institutions. At present, the Union people of this city may well feel proud. A great change has taken place in Nashville since the first of July. Loyal people now hold up their heads, while disloyal citizens anticipate, if not absolutely realize, a sneaking ex-For four months the Governor endeavored to create a reunion by acts of a semi-conciliating nature. He was most lenient, indeed, toward a certain class, consisting of professional men and mechanics, who had in momen's of delusion enlisted in the rebel cause, while such leading, wicked men as Harding, Overton, and others, he made feel the judgment of an outraged Government. But a large number of the people of Nashville, who, it was supposed, would immediately renounce their bad faith and return to their allegiance, took advantage of the leniency and charity of the military Governor of Tennessee, and committed, if possible, baser acts than ever, and diligently toiled to former multiplicity of cotton skirts, coffee bags, &c. prevent the co-operation of a few good men with the

military authorities. In this category I may name and a dirty crowd of detestable politicians, who were filling their pockets by pressing young men into the ranks of the rebel army. This crowd, as I remarked above, for four months employed all means to thwart any anticipated success of the

But suddenly they have been brought up with round turn. All of the prominent ministers of the gospel, who have preached treason from the pulpit have been placed in confinement; many of the me-Among the passengers taken up by the Ariel was | dical fraternity have been imprisoned for the same licity with the escape of Col. Hatch and Lieut. Dr. Carter W. Wormley, of King William county, orime; no lawyer is permitted to practice unless he subscribes to the oath of allegiance; merchants manufacturers, and mechanics must, to enjoy unconditioned facilities for trade, acknowledge their allegiance, and give bonds for the faithful perform ance of their duties as honest citizens, and the small fry traders about town, who are utterly worthless financially, socially, morally, intellectually, and religiously—are compelled to abstain from uttering sentiments of treasonable construction; while most of the newspaper phalanx who were in the employ of the traitors have sunk into a miserable obscurity. I have faithfully watched the acts of the Governor. and their influence upon the people, and it is with unbounded pleasure I am enabled to inform you that the Union cause in Davidson county is approximating a right standard of things, and Governor Johnson cannot be too highly appreciated for this brilliant.state of affairs. To morrow, a call will be made upon the merchants and others doing business here, to uncondi-

tionally take the oath to support the Constitution of the United States, or close their concerns. Already Colonel Miller, at the suggestion of the Governor, has "confiscated" temporarily, nearly a thousand "contrabands," who are, engaged in assisting in fortifying the city, which will be done in an elaborate style, embracing the services of two engineers, who have just arrived from General Buell's army. As another proof of the Governor's

will be received in the service of the Government, will be set forth in a certificate of indebtedness which will be given as evidence that the horses have been received by a properly enthorized agent of the Government. Respectfully, &c., ANDREW JOHNSON, Military Governor. STATE OF TENNESSEE, — County.
This is to certify that I have this — day of —
A. D. 1862, under au hority of the Government of the United States and of the State of Tennessee, as regularly constituted agent thereof, received

above. Payment for said property will be made by the United States, at some time hereafter indicated, provided the presentation of this certificate of indebtedness shall be accompanied with satisfacory evidence of the loyalty of the claiman from the date hereof. The women of Nashville often cause the Governor considerable trouble. They generally desire to get their husbands or sons released from prison, or wish to convey to political prisoners luxuries in the way of drink and meat. But Governor Johnson

grants no such favors. Some of his female visitors leave him in a very indignant manner, and are foolish enough to think he is hurt by it. As refoolish enough to think he is hurt by it. As regards their disloyaity, it is chiefly confined to brain-less young ladies, just commencing to wear long dresses, who think they are fully developed in all particulars in consequence, and who know no more about the antecedents of the rebellion than a jackess does about the reciprocity treaty. This class of demireps, however, give the Governor no trouble. He, like all men of sense, knows that ribbons and consense are woman's pragnagative. nonsense are woman's prerogative.

As an assistant in the performance of the onerous duties of the Governor, Col. William A. Browning, military secretary, gives great satisfaction. He is always at his post, to aid the Governor, or officiate for him, and is patriotic and exemplary in his associations. It is a notorious fact that many of our officers take great pleasure in running around with noted Secessionists. Upon many occasions have I heard Colonel Browning remonstrate with gentlemen guilty of such misdemeanors. He is outspoken upon the subject of secession, and ad-ministers sound rebuke to all who attack the Union in his presence. Yesterday a gent eman called at the Capitol and remarked that he had just received a letter from New York, and that they were draft ing there. Col. Browning dropped his pen, saying, "If you have been the recipient of any such news, the writer states that which is false." I he gentleman

examined his letter and found that it read, "I believe they cannot get the full complement of men without a draft." Col. Browning added, "Mr. F..., I am sorry to say that you are like many more of the people of Nashville, who resort to the most picayune ways to depreciate the honor of ou country,? The rebuke was severe, but deservedly so, as the person to whom he addressed his remark had lately taken the oath to support the Constitu-tion of his country, and yet, in the most cowardly manner, he was indirectly alandering the Govern-ment. There are a number of people here who have taken the oath, who are baser in motive than ever, but possess enough of the wariness of the serpent to keep themselves out of harm's way.

B. C. T.

VERY LATE SOUTHERN NEWS. Richmond Dates of the 13th.

Full Account of the Battle Cedar Mountain. A CLORIOUS VICTORY CLAIMED

LAUDATIONS OF STONEWALL JACKSON. NAMES OF FEDERAL PRISONERS TAKEN. Their Arrival in Richmond

THEY ARE NOT PRISONERS OF WAR. Telegrams to the Richmond Papers.

MGN-CONSCRIPTS' PETITION TO THE REEL CONGRESS Are the People Free, or is the Executive Supreme P*

Continued Assaults Upon General Pope From the James River. RUMORED CHANGE OF BASE BY MCCLELLAN

Federal Cunboats at West Point,

THE BATTLE OF CEDAR MOUNTAIN—IMPORTANT VICTORY AT GORDONSVILLE.

[From the Examiner, 11th.]

At the Meadow Bridges, five miles north of Richmond, between the hours of 4 and 6 P. M. en Saturday, a heavy and centinuous cannonade was heard in the direction of Orange Court House. We have since learned from a trustworthy source that about the time indicated an engagement between the advanced forces of Pope and Gen. Jackson was fought, resulting in a decided victory for us, at a point on the Orange and Alexandria Bailroad, near Orange Court House.

We have as yet been unable to learn the particulars.

P. 8.—Since the above was written, we have received the glorious news of a complete victory over Pope's forces, in which we have taken as prisoners one of his origadier generals; and twenty-nine commissioned officers, all of whom arrived at Gordonsville last night, handsuffed.

FROM JACKSON'S ARMY—OPERARATIONS COM-VICTORY AT GORDONSVILLE.

FROM JACKSON'S ARMY-OPERABATIONS COM-

[From the Bichmond Enquirer, 11th.]
The ball was opened on Saturday morning, at Mitchell's station, on the Orange and Alexandria Ballroad, by a spirited engagement between a small portion of Jackson's army and a smillar force of the enemy, which Jackson's army and a similar force of the enemy, which resulted in the utter rout of the latter, with severe loss in killed, wounded, and prisoners. Among the prisoners were Brigedier General Prince and some twenty-nine minor commissioned officers; the privates captured number some three hundred and thirty. The particulars of the engagement have not transpired. Intelligence from Gordonsville, on yesterday, informs us that fighting had commenced in earnest above that point, at an early hour, and that Jackson was making the attack, advancing upon the enemy from three different bases. The arrangements for the conflict were considered admirable. and inspiring us with entire confidence as to the suc-cers of the Confidence arms. The name of Jackson is stready wreathed with undying laurels; and we wait with impatient anticipations of again uniting in the popular exuitation which his deeds heretofere have al-

THE BATTLE OF SOUTHWEST MOUNTAIN. From the Bichmond Dispatch, 12th Joseph Market The preinde to the battle of Saturday evening occu on Friday, in Culpoper county, beyond the Rapidan river, in a skirmish between the advance of our army and a larger force of the enemy. The latter retreated with some loss in killed and wounded, and twenty-one prisoners fell into our hands, including three commissioned efficers, who arrived here, by way of Lynchburg, on Sunday night. The pursuit was continued for some distance, and the Yankee forces made a stand at Southwest Mountain, near Mitchell's tation, about six miles beyond the Resident Michell's hits between the continuence. Mountain, near Mitchell's station, about six miles beyond the Rapidan. Slight; skirmishing was kept up on Saturday morning, and sin the afternoon of that day, about 4 co'clock, an attack was made upon the enemy by a portion of the division of General Ewell, and a brigade under General C. S. Winder. Over 300 prisoners were captured in this engagement, including 30 commissioned officers. One of the latter, admits that a Federal division was out to pieces while endeavoring to surround the Stonewall brigade, and the general belief is that the enemy's loss in killed and wounded is at least four times greater than ours. It was while bravely leading on the men under his command that Gen. Winder was shot through the breast, and almost instantly killed. At one moment the face of his brigade seemed in doubt, when his supports came up, and the enemy was driven back under an impetuous onset. On Saurday night the division of Gen. A. P. Hill was engaged, and the whole Federal force repetuous onset. On Saiurday night the division of Gen.
A. P. Hill was engaged, and the whole Federal force retreated, the pursuit being kept up for a distance of some five miles. Heavy and rapid firing was heard after midnight, and the supposition is that a battle took place immediately on the Bappahannock river, near the line of Fauquier county.

The prisoners were sent back to Gordonsville, whence they were transferred by railroad to Richmond, guarded by a detachment of the 1st Maryland Regiment, under Capt. Wm., Goldsborough.

by a detachment of the 1st maryiand regiment, now capt. Wm. Goldsborough.

According to the statements of priseners, the force under Pope amounts to 40,000 men.

Gen. O S. Winder was a nephew of Gen. John H. Winder, the commander of the Department of Henrico, and was probably the youngest brigadier in the Confederate army.

The city was full of rumors yesterday of a battle on Conden but ofter the most different incrity was could The city was full of rumors yesterday of a battle on Sunday, but after the most diligent inquiry we could learn nothing definite concerning it. Certain it is, that heavy firing was heard in the direction of the Rappabennock after midnight, (Saturday,) and again for a brief period on Sunday morning. No train had arrived from Gordonsville up to a late hour last night, and no intelligence had been received at the War Office to confirm the rumors so industriously, circulated throughout the

ARRIVAL OF PRISONERS FROM POPE'S ARMY. ARRIVAL OF PRISONERS FROM POPR'S ARMY.

[From the Bichmond Dispatch, 12th]

The Central train that arrived at four o'clock yesterday morning, brought to this city three hundred and three of Pope's Hessians, captured on Saturday, near Southwest Mountain, by the advance forces of Gen. Jackson's army Accompanying the above were Brigadier-General H. Prince, a Yankee general, and twenty-seven commissioned officers, who, together with the men, were lodged in the Libby Pricon. Prince, for a few hours, was lodged at the Exchange Hotel. The recent proclamation declared Pope and his commissioned satellites to be without the usages of warfare, and not entitled to the privileges of ordinary prisoners of war. Orders were issued to place all of, the captured officers in close confinement. At the Libby Prison they were put with the dement. At the Libby Prison they were put with the deserters and other persons to whom infamy attaches. An
examination was made into the condition of the county
jail, with a view to their incarceration there, but the
structure was deemed unsafe. They have not been permittee to associate with the Federal officers, and appear
very downcast at the prospect before them. We append
a list of the officers captured at Southwest Mountain, as
follows:

Capt. G. B. Halstead, adjutant general Augur's dividon.

2d Lieut. Vealor Moses, 109th Penusylvania.
Col Geo. D. Chapman, 5th Connecticut.
1st Lieut. S. J. Widvey, 3d Wisconsin. Capt. W. D. Wilkins, assistant adjutant general, Wil-

2d Lient. H. Weiker, I. 3: Maryland. Capt. B. A. Bowen, D. 28th New York. Major E. W. Canke, 28th New York. Iet Lieut. Wm. H. Kenyon, G. 28th New York. 2d Lieut. J. D. Ames, K. 28th New York. 2d Lient. Chas. Doyle, D. 5th Connecticut. FROM JACKSON'S COMMAND.

[From the Bichmond Enquirer, 12th.]
Accident to the telegraphic wires on yesterday, prevents us from giving our readers any satisfactory information from the lines of the army shove Gordonsville. At an early hour in the day, the line from Gordonsville to Bichmond, via Lynchburg, became disordered, and the only resort was then to the direct line, but the operator at Gordonsville, fearful of interruption by Yankee operators, as on a former occasion; declined to transmit intelligence, immediately, through that medium. Soon after this the direct line itself became disordered, and nothing more was heard up to last night from that quarsucer this the direct line itself became disordered, and nothing nore was heard up to last night from that quarter. The only intelligence which was received at all by telegraph during the day was that "the invenents then in progress were very important." It was owing to this fact that the operator on the direct line decraed it prudent to withhold information until certain that the line was clear. POPE'S CAPTURED OFFICERS!

[From the Biohmond Dispatch.]

We understand that the officers of Pope's command;
lately taken prisoners by Sionewall Jackson, professed
never to have heard of President Davis later proclamanever to have heard of President Davis late proclamation with reference to the commissioned brigands of that army, and declared that they had supposed they were engaged in civilized warfare! They burn down out houses, destroy our property, insult our women, arm the continuance against us, hang and shoot our patriotic guerillar, throw whole communities of peaceful civizens into it it to be globeted in case our guerillas kill any more of their bands of cut-throats and robbers, and consider all this a civilized mode of warfare! It is only when the same kind of, civilization is applied to themselves that they discover their mistake. The truth is, we have berne these horrible outrages so long and so quietly they discover their mistake. The truth is, we have berne these borrible outrages so long and so quietly that our moderation and forbearance have been attributed to fear, and to an inward conviction that we are receiving at Yenkee hands. They will now discover their mistake. An eye for an eye, a tooth for a tooth, and a life for a life, will be henceforth meted out to these robbers and murderers with the most scrupious to these robbers and marderers with the most scrupulous securacy. It is true that ten thousand-lives of such deprayed wretches could not atone for the life of one pure, bigh-minded patriot; but as each of them values his exist not as highly as honest men, the wholesome lesson of rebibution will not be without its influence. All the structures and horrors that may characterize the war, hereafter rest upon the beads of the invaders, who have nevatier rest doon in beaus of the invasiers, who have inaugurated the system of hanging prisoners, and who have manifested in their whole conduct of the war a degree of inhumanty and barbarity which has shocked the moral sense of the world.

We trust most devonely that Old Stonewall may succeed in capturing the arch Send and savage, Pope himself. If he were not as fleet of foot as black in heart, we might entitie a luxury compared with which the might anticipate a luxury, compared with which the capture of a thousand other Yankee generals would dull and fisipid. Pope and Butler! If those two pi cious miscreants could only fall into Southern hands!

NOT PRISORERS OF WAR. [From the Richmond Dispatch, 12th.] From the Richmond Dispatch, 12th.]

The officers who arrived vesterday from Gordonsville, twenty seving in number, and who were captured by General Jackson on Saturday, will not be considered prisoners of war so long as the recent effensive and nacivilized order of General Pope remains unrepealed. They have all, General Prince included, been placed in the Libby prison, and will in a few deys be separately confined, to be tried, and flusly purished as felons, should the Government of the North persist in claiming the right to murder and billage. to murder and pillage.

PROM CULPEPER.

FROM OURPERE.

[From the Examiner, 12th.]

From the best information we have been able to obtain, the tattle on Saturday occurred in Culpeper county, at a point on the Orange and Alexandria Bailway six miles beyond the Rapidan river. The forces, suggaed were a portion, on our side, of Ewell's division, sae on the part of the enemy three or more brigedes, amounting to between right and ten thousand men. The slaughter of the Yankres is said to have been frightful—out of all proportion to the number taken prisoners. An entire regiment, whilst charging one of our batteries, was ambusceded and literally annihilated. ment, whilst charging one of our Batteries, was amouscaded and literally annihilated;

The prisoners who have already reached Blohmond
apeak freely of the determined fercely of the combatants Among the horrors they tell of is a hand-th-hand
encounter of a Confiderate and a Yankee regiment. The
two regiments, they say, med in full career at a charge
bayonet, crossed their weapons, and fought furieusly for
ten or fifteen minutes, when the Yankeer, giving way before the terrible valor of our troops, were alsughtered to that a Yankee cannot tell the truth where a bayonet barge is the subject.
We had expected that before going to press we should

we use expected that detering to press we should have been in possession of the authentic particulars of this battle, and; perhaps, of subsequent important moves usents. But at moon yesterday all telegraphic communication between Gordonsville and this city was cut off by the coincidence of the breakage of the wires along the eation between Gordonsville and Luis city, was cut on of the coincidence of the breakage of the wires along the Central road, and between Lynchburg and Elchmond, and up to a late Lour last night the liner remained closed. In the absence of authentic information, the city was yesterday a prey to a thousand rumors, all too extravagant of absurd for repetition
OPERATIONS IN THE PERSONN COUNTRY.

eperations in the predector coerter.

[From the Bichmond Enquirer, 12th.]

The news from Jackson's army, which appeared in yesterday's issue, diffused a lively pleasure throughout our city; and well it might, for it told of a very handsome and most cheering victory, and in the right quarter [All honor to the laurel growned hero, and his glorique army!

Although Stonewall Packson was in the front of our new lines, and notwithstanding he was never known to lose time, or to tole away a single heur, yet the accateur generals had already began to indulge in heavy censares at the delay Folly, stapidity, weakness, criminal trifing, &c., were the ferms that were coming freely into use, although they fell on Jackson and his foot cavalry, whose fame fills the whole Confederacy! The result shows that Jackson has not been idle. Those preparations and plans, which are as mecessary to victory as are abiliand courage in the hattle itself, had to be completed. To the impatient, the time seemed to be lost; but as the ploughman reaps there compense of his toli in the harvest which follows, so Jackson is now rewarded by success. eAt the time of writing the, we have not received any additional particulars of the battle of Saturday. Such as may reach us before our paper goes to press, will appear in our news column. The hattle must have been a het one, as the heavy roar of the artillery was heard even in this vicinity for three hours commencing at three o'clock. Saturday afterpoon. clock, Saturday afternoon.

The capture of General Prince and the other com-The capture of General Prince and the other commissioned; officers will tend to bring the two; warring powers to a speedy understanding as to the future policy, of the war. Lincoln will either relieve the hostages we now hold, by revoking his new war policy as set forth in his own general orders and in those of Pope, or he will respond by counter-retaliation. This will require further action on our part, and the speedy result must be the discarding of all restraints on both sides and a war of extermination. We hope, however, that our enemies are not so demented and demonlac as to have seriously reselved to force this upon us and upon themselves.

THE RAPPAHANNOCK LINES. [From the Bichmond Dispatch, 11th]
A report reached the city yesterday of a heavy skirmish near Orange Court House on Saturasy evening, commencing at 4 o'clock and lasting some two or three hours, between a portion of our forces and a body of the enemy, who had crossed the Rapidan from Onleper county. The firing is said to have been very rapid, and was heard for a long distance on the line of the Central Reifroad No details of ossualties on either side have yet reached us beyond the fact that three hundred of the enemy were captured, including one of Pope's brigadier yet reached us beyond the fact that three hundred of the enemy were captured, including one of Pope's brigadier generals by the name of Prince. There is a report that other commissioned officers were taken, but of this we have heard nothing definite. The enemy were driven hack across the river, or, in other words, "changed then take of operations" from Orange to Odipeper county.

Direct communication between Bichmond and Gordonsville has been suspended for some days past, and it was impossible to learn anything of operations on the Rappahamnock lines until yesterday. Of the general movements of the two armies nothing is now known with accuracy, except that the Yankees are becoming bolder daily, and continue their system of oppression and robbery with untiring perseverance. Events are rapidly tending towards a great battle in that direction, and the enemy is concentrating a heavy force to carry out the enemy is concentrating a heavy force to carry out the details of the new programme.

LATER-THE VICTORY COMPLETE. The following telegraphic despatch, giving further details of the victory, was received last night:
GONDONSVILLS, Aug. 10.—A battle was fought yester.
day at Southwestern Mountain, resulting in a complete victory over the enemy. Stonewall Jackson reputsed Pope, and drove him several miles from his position. Three hundred prisoners have arrived, including Brigadier General Prince and twenty nine commissioned officers. General Charles S. Winder was killed. DITTER ONSLAUGHT ON GEN. POPE.

[From the Richmond Dispatch, Aug. 9.]
It is the nature of all men to love distinction. The goo It is the nature of all men to love distinction. The good seek it by doing good to their country, and their species. The bad are willing to obtain it—as they are willing to obtain money—at all hazards. The former desire pure fame. The latter are willing to put up with notoriety. The subject of this notice was born of respectable, parentage. He is the son, we believe, of the late Warden Pope, of Louisville, and is related to the highly-respectable family of the same name in Virginia. He was edicated at West Point, where he graduated about twenty years ago. Boys always give some evidence of what they are destined to be while at school. A good boy—a boy of whom his choolmates are foud—is almost sure to turn out a good man, and the reverse. The boy." It has been guished at the academy, as the most shameless liar and the most inordinate braggert that had ever darkened the doors of that institution.

His lies were of the most offensive character. They were all about himself and his own exploits. He was the Bobadti of the school, with all the insolence, all the swagger, all the lying, and a double share of the cowardice, attached to that respectable character. He had every disposition in the world to be a tyrant, and would have been had it not been for his timidity. He graduated by some means or other, and became notorious at all the poets where he was stationed. To his school-boy accomplishments of lying and bullying, he now added the

Other men become cruel by long indulgence of the passions. Robespierre was not naturally bad. He might even have lived and died a harmless and respectable man, had he never tasted of power, which seems to be to the human heart what the taste of blood is to the tiker. Pope was cruel by nature. He was not led on gradually, step by step. He plunged at once into the very vortex of arine. His proceedings in Missouri will challenge a comparison with the most infernal record ever bequeathed by the licensed murderer to the abhorrence of mankind. And yet, it was his first step in blood—the first opportunity he had ever had to feast his eyes upon slaughter, and recale his ears with the cries of human azony. And yet, it was his first step in blood—the first opportunity he had ever had to feast his eyes upon slaughter, and regale his ears with the cries of human agony.

How Pope blustered himself into the notice of the Administration, which gave him the command of the expedition for sinking artesian wells through the desert, we do not know; but we do know, and everybody knows, the texe of that expedition. It was like its commander, a signal failure. We were going to say it was a waterhaul; but it was not exactly that, for he did not get a drop of water. How he got his present command is better understood. Lincoln wanted a tiger to suck blood, and he got him. He wanted a men to gain victories on paper, and Pope has just proved himself to be that man. His report to Halleck, that he had captured 15,000 of Beauregard army, and 20,000 stade of arms, when he had not taken a man or a musket, stands alone in the history of lying. It left him without a vival in that respectable art. He distanced Munchausen and all other professors. It was a Eclipse first, and the rest nowhere. According to the caustic observation of the Lundon Times, Secretary Stanton has no need of armies to gain victories. He can annihilate whole hosts, and capture hundreds of guns, by a single dash of his pen. Pope was the right man, and he put him in the right place. Ne man so thorsughly understands the aut of gaining victories on paper; not even McClellan or Stanton himself. Of this he has already given a striking proof. A band of his horsugh came to B. syer Dam Depot—where there was no force—and burn't it. They "*kedaddled" as soon as they heard, that Stuart was after them. Pope abnounced a great vio oven himself.

Depot—where there was no force—and burnt's." They "skedaddled" as isoon as they heard, that Strart was after them. Pope announced a great vio ory, in terms sufficiently swelling for Austerlitz or Jena. The Bobadil of the old army, he proclaims that he has seen nothing of his enemies but their backs. We wonder if the gentleman who cowhided him for offering an indignity to a lady was standing with his back, to him when he indicted chastisment for it. was standings with his back to him (when he inflicted chastisement." It.

Pope has cause to tremble for his laurels.) He is in a fair way to lose his claim to be called the most execuble scoundred in North America. He seem to have some suspicion of this, and hence his proclamation announcing, his intention to withdraw, all protection from property and persons in the country his holdiers overrun. This proclamation is without parallel. It is, an open invitation from punder. It offers a premium for murder—the premium of impunity. We yet hope to see this execuble villain and his lieutenent explate their orimes on the gal-

love, in sursuance of the President's proclamation. The fault we find with that document is that it is not enficiently comprehensive. Why should the mongrell crew who march under the bonners of Lincoln be exempted. A PUBLISANT INTERVIEW BETWEEN GENERALS! [From the Richmond Enquirer, 12th.]
Brigadier General H. Prince had the honor of an interview with General Winder, on yesterday, who informs

ed him that, as soon as arrangements could be made, Me should have more appropriate accommodations than had enjoyed at the Exchange:

| General Prince was inclined; to remonstrate when the idea of a dungeon was suggested, but an allusion to the Pope programme ultimately succeeded in quieting, if it did not confound the Sepoy general. ARRIVAL OF PRISONERS.

Three hundred and two prisoners, including officers, captured by Jackson's arm, arrived here, yesterday morning, in a special train, on Central Prince, the Yankee brigadier, when taken before General Winder, remested to be treated as a "prisoner of war." Gen. Winder informed him, in empastic trains, that he would be treated in accordance with the terms of the orders recently issued by authority of President Davis. Prince demurred, and said he had not seen the orders, but General W. replied that they were imperative, and should be carried out. The illustrious Prince was toen conveyed to prison, whore, with his brother officers, he wilk epply "close confiberent," until the villainose orders of the land pirate Pope are revoked by competent wilk enjoy " close confinement," until the villainous orders of the land pirate Pope are revoked by competent

REBEL TELEGRAPHIC NEWS. FROM THE SOUTHWEST! FROM THE SOUTHWEST:
MODILE, Ang. 11—A special despatch to the Accersistrand Register, from Knoaville, dated 9th inst; says
that the enemy's loss in the battle at Tazewell is catimatted at 36 billed, 120 wounded, and 50 prisoners. Our
loss was 8 killed and 30 wounded, which fell mostly upon
Vaughan's 3d Tennessee Regiment, who behaved hero-Vergener's 3d Tennessee Regiment, who behaves herelically.

General Forrest arrived here on Wednesday. Two hundred of the 2d Kentucky Begiment (Federal) left. Book lalvad, Tenn., and came over to our lines. Descritions from the Federal army are continually taking place. The Federals have no confidence in the troops in Middle Tennessee. Bull Nelson's forces are at McMinnville. All the turn pikes between Murfreesboro' and McMinnvilla are at one'ly barric aled. Minuville are strongly barric aded.

JACKSOM Aug 10—Twenty seven Federal prisoners arrived here to day from Baton Bouge. The Yankees are visiting the plantations on the Mississippi river, and plundering generally. Several of the thieves have been captured. Confederate guerillas are very active and successful in a reason.

OHARLESTON, August 10.—Private intelligence received here announces the capture, by a Yankee cruiser, of the large and apleaded from screw steamship Memphis, which left here a fortnight ago, heavily laden with coaton. THE WAR IN THE SOUTHWEST—THE RECAPTURE OF MEMPHIS THREATENED.

CAPTURE OF THE STEAMER MEMPHIS.

MOBILE, August 9—Memphis despatches of the 30th, state, that General Bragg has a force of 30,000 men in motion, and Memphis is threatened. It is expected that obstruction to navigation will be established above Memphis. A gunboat fleet will patrol to keep the river open. Curtis refused to go to Vicksburg without a direct order from Lincoln. Gurtis and Commodore Davis passed Memphis Saturday for Cairo.

A rumor prevails that Qurtis' whole army was about te start on an important expedition to some unarmed. te start on an important expedition to some unarme point.

Over six hundred stores and private dwellings in Memphis have been taken possession of by Yaukee authority—the owners in some cases being expelled. SECOND DESPATCE.

LYNCHBURG, August 9.—Nothing has been received by telegraph from Knoxville, and no papers from that place later than the 6th instant. Beavy skirmishes were reported at Tazewell on Monday and Tuesday day and Tuesday

Pastengers by the Western train last night confirm the report of the fight and victory at Tazewell, but say nothing of the reported capture of the Federal army, and do thing of the reported capture of the Federal army, and do not credit the report.

A skirmish took place Wednesday at Pack's Ferry between Loring's command and the enemy. It is reported that a number of the Federals were killed and wounded, without any loss on our side The fight was altogether with artillery. The enemy evacuated their position after burning their boats and destroying their stores.

Gen. Loring crossed the river in pursuit. A fight was anticipated on Thursday or Friday.

Montles, August 10.—A special despatch to the Advertiser and Register, dated Knoxville, 8th, says no official report of the particulars of the battle of Tazewell has yet been received. It is accretized, however, that the enemy occuried a strong position on a high ridge, which was carried by seeault. The enemy's force engaged com-prised three brigades, amounting to 6,000 men. Our loss turns out not to be as heavy as reported. Other movements are shortly expected.

THE WAR IN THE NORTHWEST-WAR MEETING :IN WISCONSIN-DRAFTING RECOMMENDED, &C. Mobile. August 9.—A special despatch to the Advertiser and Register, dated Tupelo, 8th Inst., gives extracts from Chicago papers of the 2d.

An immense war meeting had been held at Milwaukee.

Fifty thousand people were in attendance. The railroads in the state passed all free for the occasion. All business was suspended. Resolutions were passed recommending in the state passed all free for the occasion. All ontainess was suspended. Resolutions were passed recommending the disting of a million of men.

Numbers are leaving St. Louis for the Southern army, to avoid the Northern draft. Arrests are being made there on the charge of disloyalty. FROM ARKANSAS.

MOSILE, August 10.—A special despatch to the Tribune, from Grenada, says the Memphis Bulletin of the 7th, states that the Confederates have inaugurated guerills warfare in Arkansas, on an extensive scale, and men ions several brilliant exploits. On Sunday they astacked two Yankee regiments, dispersing them completely, capturing sixty wagons of provisions, and over 300 efficient process. Twenty-seven of the latter escaped to same negroes. I wenty-seven of the latter escaped the same day. They bagged another party from Jacksonport, kill-ing seventeen, and capturing twenty wagens of provi-dions. Ninety men were attacked near Helena, and nearly annihilated, only two escaping.

A serious rebellion is expected among the Mormons, which, it is feared, will result in war with the Federal

Mosile, August 9.—A special despatch to the Tribune of this city, dated Greads, to day, says: The St. Louis Republican of the 4th says that the rebel guerillas have taken complete possession of Missouri, and are daily growing into a vast army. Nearly 30,000 of them have crossed the Missouri river under Porter and Joe Thompson, clearing out the Home Guards and militia as they progress. They are raising numberless recruits for the Bouthern army. Six hundred have turned up at sird's Point, threatening Cairo, where there is but a small garrison. Governor' Gamble finds it impossible, under the circumstances, to get the militia to respond to his the circumstances, to get the militia to respond to his call, and has issued another appeal to them. A YANKEE REGIMENT SURROUNDED IN MISSOURI.

CAIRO, August 9 — Back of Cape Girardeau the Confederates have as Wisconsin regiment surrounded.

The fighting at Elcomfield, Mo, was continued for three days. An additional force had been sent from Cairo to the assistance of the Yankees. REMONSTRANCE AGAIEST THE CONSCRIPT LAW. THE PETITION OF CERTAIN NON-CONFICEIPTS, RESPECT-FULLY, PRESENTED TO THE CONFEDERATE STATES

THE PETITION OF CERTAIN NON-CONGERIPS, RESPECTYULLY PRESENTED TO THE COMPEREATE STATES

CONGRESS.

To the Speaker and Members of Congress of the
Confederate States of America. Your petitioners respectfully represent that they are all over the age of
thirt-five years, or under the age of eighteen years.
They were all "enrolled in the military service of the
Confederate States," previous to the 16th day of April,
1862, the date of the Conscript Act. Some of your petitioners belong to companies mustered and received into
service for twelve months, some of whom re-enlisted for
the war previous to the 16th day of 'April, 1862,' and
others who have not re-enlisted; some who have received
the bounty money, and others who have not received it.
Most of your petitioners had, under the call of their respective States, and the President of the Confederate
States, enlisted for "three years or the war," previous
to the 16th of April, 1862.

Your petitioners are from the different States of the
Confederacy—some of them over fifty years old, others
under soventeen years of age. At the different periods
of their enlistment the prospects of the army of the Confederacy were darkened and being overshadowed by a
series of mishaps, blunders, and military misadventures.
The cause so dear to every true and brave Southron was,
to all outward appearances, waning, and needed renewed
energies and urmistakable popular manifestations of personal bravery and individual sacrifices.

The call for fresh troops, increased energies, and redoubled exertions, was proupply responded to by your
petitioners, as volunteers in the army of the Confederate The call for fresh troops, increased energies, and redoubled exertions, was promptly responded to by your petitioners, as volunteers in the army of the Confederate States. At that critical juncture of the affairs of the country, neither your petitioners nor the public had any idea of the passage of the Conscript Act. It was then believed that it was the settled policy of the Confederate Government to rest its sustaining reliance on the untrammelled free will and high spirit of the Southern people to be called forth, organized, and put into action under their respective State organizations. Your petitioners could not have anticipated the passage of the Concript Act, or the adoption and sanction of any system of military or the adoption and sanction of any system of military or-ganization by the Confederate States Government, which would claim to rest as a basis on the abnegation of the cherished principle of State sovereignty and individual freedom of will. They, as did their States, regarded the cardinal principle of individual, personal liberty and nquestioned State sovereignty as the key-note to the exunquestioned State soyanas, atting revolution.

Under impulses of no ordinary character, your petitioners, in the hour of their country's dauger, left home, family, all, to fight as freemen, a the army of freemen. To preserve secred their birth-tight—individual personal liberty, under their respective State Governments—they were, and are now, prepared to sacrifice everything to their honor and manbood. They believed, as they had every right to believe, that the agreed status of the army would remain on the basis which had been adopted and content by the servery legislating of the Content by the servery legislating of the Content and the servery legislating of the Servery legislating

and sanctioned by the responsive legislation of the Con-federate Government. Had that saccretized policy and scoredited system of military organization been sustained and carried out, not one of your petitioners would have on thing definite concerning it. Ocrtain is not proved a firm midnight, (Saturday,) and again for a fiveriod on Sunday morning. No train had arrived in Gordonsville up to a late hour last night, and no in igence had been received at the War Office to confirm a rumors so industriously, circulated throughout the arrow of the entire had been received at the War Office to confirm a rumors so industriously, circulated throughout the same and the potts where he was stationed. To his school-hoy are means or other, and became notarious at all the potts where he was stationed. To his school-hoy with the Confederate States, which they will the potted where he was stationed, who had not good reason to acknowledge, his superior gains in this less named avocation. That the fight at Southwestern Mountain, on Saturday lastife an officer of the old United States army. In the Mexican manded by Gen. Starling Price, whose confidence and the cased may be good by Gen. Starling Price, whose confidence on the present war broke out, Price was a captain of dragons, at Nort Leavenworth, and afterwards became, commandant of that post. In this integrours with the poole of Missourit and Kanasa, he is represented to have acted with gentlemandly courtery, the integration of the state and the policy of the state of the confidence against him, and upon the presented to have acted with gentlemandly courtery, the is represented to have acted with gentlemandly courtery, and afterwards became, commandant of that post. In this integrours with the people of Missourit and Kanasa, he is represented to have acted with gentlemandly courtery, and entirely from the control of State action, and placed the policy of the state and the policy of the policy of the policy of the policy to society, and a concurrent guarantee to the States, your honorable bedy inserted certain qualifications, restrictions, and conditions precedent to the main body of the act. They were in the following words:

"Provided further, That all persons under the age of act. They were in the following words:

"Provided further, That sal persons under the age of 18 years or over the age of 35 years, who are now envolled in the military service of the Confederate States, in the regiments, squadrons, battalions, and companies hereafter to be reorganized, shall be required to remain in their respective, companies, squadrons, battalions, and regiments for ninety days, unless their places, shall be sconer supplied by other recruits, not now in the service, who are between the signs of 18 and 35 years. "And all laws and parts of laws providing for the reorganization of volunteers, and the organization thereof, into companies, equadrons, battalions, and regiments; shall be, and the same are hertby, repealed?"

On the promulgation of the law, with this qualification, (without which your petitioners aver the law could never, have been passed,) there was but one construction placed on it in the army and throughout the country, so, far as, your petitioners are advised and believe; and that was, that all persons over the age of 85 years or under 18 years, who were, on the date of the law, "concludin the military service of the Confederate States," Schould be discharged on the 16th day of July, 1862; and this without restriction, qualification, or peradventure. These were the terms of the Law. They were plain, unequivocal, and mandatory: Common sense—universal public opinion, concurring military, popular, and official sentiment, thus understood, accepted and adopted the law. ment, thus understood, accepted and adopted the law. Nor was it anywhere, by any one, or under any circumstances, otherwise spoken of consideral, or regarded so far as your petitioners are advised, is on out of the army of until General Order No. 46, reschibly General Order No. 44, was issued by the Adjutant General, under and by authority of the Secretary at War.

That order took the country and the army by surprise. It fell as a death healt upon the assured expectations of your petitioners. It struck the popular ear with no less astonishment. It disclosed a new, secret, and dangerous apring of Executive and ministerial power, as unlooked for as it was novel and petitions to the revolution in an unyielding sentations to Executive of the revolution in an unyielding sentations to Executive of the revolution and unyielding sentations to Executive of the revolution in a guirated to the declared principle of the revolution in a guirated to the declared principle of the revolution in a guirated to the declared principle of the revolution in a guirated to the declared principle of the revolution in a guirated to the declared principle of the revolution in a guirated to the declared principle of the revolution in a guirated to the declared principle of the revolution in a guirated to the declared principle of the revolution in a guirated to the declared principle of the revolution in a guirated to the declared principle of the revolution in a guirated to the declared principle of the revolution in a guirated to the declared principle of the revolution in a guirated to the declared principle of the revolution and uny led to the revolution to the re

or quast, legislative our cachments on the chartered rights and constitutional privileges of the people. It manifested a will to assume power, where none was begowed, or intended to be bestowed, and to exercise high reliquicity and appulling prerogatives where all exercise

of Executive will or ministerial discretion was positively asked distinctly in Motice. It presented a painful instance of splain, palpable, and dangerous infraction of the constitutional guarantees and vested rights of your petitioners, as declared by your honorable body, and unmistably and consects, as declared by your honorable body, and unmistably and consects, and the censoript and.

Your petitioners, feeling that this interpolating order of the Adystant General was a clear, palpable, and unauthorized (by the law) infraction of their rights, consulted counsel, and will be laid before your honorable body. In thus seeking counsel, your petitioners were not actuated by any other spirit than that of a disposition to scentain their legal rights, as defined and enumerated by your honorable body. They had volunteered without their solicitation; not only revoked and smulled the least dea of the passage of any such law. That law, without their solicitation; not only revoked and annulled the east of their volunteering, but, in distinct terms; released them from all infiliary service after the lith day of July, 1862, as a constitutation to society and the different States for the encountinous, peremptory, and mandatury dreft, which the agent law made indiscription. erent States for the enconditional, peremptory, and nandatory draft, which the same law made indiscriminately on the community. If in express terms released all ever 35 years or under 18 years, that if might claim, demand, and impress all between these ages. It discarded those over 35 years of age; that it night OOERCH those under that age.

This was a severe tax on the community of large, and not less severe on your petitioners as a class. It took the manbood and youth of the country, with or without their consent; but it undertook and guarantied that all over thirty-five or under eighteen years absolube discharged. his was, in terem, a solemn legislitive compact with the States and society. As such, severe and hard as it was, it was ratified by acquiescence, and no settled opposition

> matters should have remained as they were; but they were disposed of by the law, and respectfully insist that what the law did the Secretary at War cannot undo.
> The compact made by your honorable body, if good in one part, must stand unaltered in every part. The clause releasing your petitioners was in a proviso, and was and is paramount to the enactments in the main body of the act. It was the codicit to the legislative will, and was superior in its active powers to any and all parts of the act which might happen to conflict withit. If the retroactive interpolation entered by authority of the Secretary at War repealed that provise, according to all law and every rule of sound construction, the same repealing order would annul and destroy the main body of the active to this paper. pealing order would annul and destroy the main body of the act. On this subject, your petitioners are natised, the authorities are most satisfactory.
>
> But the Secretary of War has repealed the proviso, receiled the warrant of discharge, and placed his own construction on the whole saw, and directed that your petitioners should not be discharged—the twelve-mosth's men—until the expiration of minety days after their berm of service, and claims to retain all persons enlisted for the war previous to the 16th of april, 1862, for the war.
>
> Your petitioners are advised that the rights, privileges, and impuraties vested in them, by virtue of the provise.

Four petitioners are advised that the rights, privileges, and immunities vested in them by virtue of the proviso to the said act are full and complete, attended by no conditions, and restrained by no qualifications, and that those rights admit of no intermediate and counteracting restrictions, either from the Executive or ministerial department of the Government. They aver, most respectfully, that any interpolating, or retroactive orders, whether by the Chief Magistrate, or any one or more of his subordinate functionaries, is in law (however they may temperarily act on your petitioners) unavailing, null and void. But they are advised that, as there is in operation no indicial process by which they could test the matter as a class, their only legitimate means of reduces is through your honorable body.

There can be no question that all laws passed by Congress are Apprene, and challenge the obedient coquicescence of the President and every department of the Government until they are repealed or pronounced un-

s not less potent in its warsings against Executive as-umption or ministerial abuse of power than the hopes of he future are dependent on your response.

the future are dependent on your response.

In view of the dangers which beset the country, your petitioners cannot better conclude their appeal than by adopting the riggificant language uttered by Patrick Henry, in the Virginta Convention, on the 7th January, 1788, when he exclaimed, "The real rock of political salvation is self-leve—perpetuated from age to age—in every homes breast, and manifested in every human section. When the Commons of England, in the manly language which became freemen, said to their king, "YOU ARE OUR ENGLANT," then was the temple of liberty complete." Herry complete."

It is with no view of avoiding danger, or shunning responsibilities, that your petitioners ask their discharge. Their hearts, hopes, energies are all enlisted in this war. They had rather lose all and perish themselves, than fail to maintain the cardinal principle on which this war turns. They will never yield to as insolent foreign foe, or succumb to any power which seeks to subvert the inherent rights of the States, or to destroy the individual liberty of the free-born citizen Feeling that in this order of revocation, (General Order, No 48.) not only their rights, but the rights of the people, and the legitimate powers and functions of Congress, are invaded and

their rights, but the rights of the people, and the legit-mate powers and functions of Congress, are invaded and endangered, they seek the proper remedy; should their services be needed, they, and all they have, will be freely offered up on the alter of constitutional liberty. But they are not prepared to yield a silent submission to the viola-tion of their rights, or the subversion of the vested immu-nities, when their title papers are derived from your homerable hadd? hinter, when ther little papers are derived from goth homorable body.

Your petitioners respectfully ask, that they may be fully heard before your honorable body, through their counsel.

THE PETITIONEES.

By their counsel, JOHN H. GILMER.

Richmond, Aug. 8th, 1362.

FROM THE JAMES RIVER. PROM THE SOUTH SIDE. we have received no intener intelligence of the charmy's movements in Prince George county. On Thursday our pickets were advanced as far as Cox's Mill, but no Yankees were discovered. On the same day a number of Federal steamers, went up Bailey's Greek, in Prince George, two or three railes below City Point; for what purpose has not been ascertained, though it is conjectured that they are landing troops.

purpose has not been ascertained, though it is conjectured that they are landing troops.

The two gunbeats aground in the Appomattox were got affoat on; Wednesday night, after having been lightened by the removal of their loads of abot and shell, and proceeded down the river in company with eight other boats that had been hovering around for the previous forty-eight hours. The Yankees have doubtless arrived at the conclusion that the Appomattox is a hard stream to mayingate. On Thursday morning the Galena was anchored in a position to command the channel of James River, from which it was supposed there were some apprehensions of the appearance of a famous "robei ram;" about which the Northern newspapers have lately had much to say—the "Merrimac No. 2." THE AFFAIR AT MALVERN HILL

An officer who participated in the affair at Malvern Hill has furnished us with the following particulars with reference to the occupancy of that, point by the enemy and its subsequent recovery by our forces under General Longstreet:
On Tuesday morning the 8th Georgia Regiment, Capt. Lawson commanding, was moved up from New Market Hights to relieve the 17th, then on picket on Malvern Heights to relieve the 11th, then on pieces on maivern Hill. On the march they were met by several couriers, stating that the enemy were in large force advancing upon the hill, and in its immediate vicinity. The reports of artillery gave evidence that a briek engagement was going on. When the 8th Georgia reached the base of the hill, the announcement was made by several couriers to Oast Dawson that the amunuition of our pieces was accounted and that the antillery at the most and the Cast Dawson that the amountion of our pieces was exhausted, and that the 'artillery at the 'post, and the '17th, were surrounded. Capt. B. immediately despatched a courier to the commandant of the 17th, that he had formed his regiment in line of battle at the base of the hill and would protect their; retreat, and to come off at all hazards. With artillery playing upon one flank and a cavalry charge upon the other, they left the hill, and succeeded in making good their retreat, bringing off all their pieces, and only losing one caleson, that was torn to 'pieces in the fight.' Some eight or nine of the 17th had previously been captured while picketing. their pieces, and only losing one caisson, that was torn to pieces in the fight. Some eight or nine of the 17th had previously been captured while picketing.

Three members of the artillery were killed and two wounded. Between seventy and eighty of the enemy are supposed to have been killed. About one mile from the base of the bill the 8th Georgia was overtaken by the enemy's cavelry and artillery. So soon as it was discovered, the regiment was drawn up in line of battle, which checked the advance of the foe. The regiment then moved back into a cornfield, and, under cover of the corn and intervening hills, the retreat was effected with the loss of one man of the regiment, who was captured. The regiment continued to fall back till it came within a short distance of New Market heights. About 3 o'clock the same regiment received orders to advance again through a thick woods on the left of the river road, with a view to feel the enemy. They advanced chout two miles, when their skirmisters were fired upon by the enemy, simultaneously with a charge of the enemy's cavalry upon our cavalry. Our cavalry, fell back, but the regiment continued to respond to the fire of the enemy for some ten minutes, when the firing ceased. Falling back, the cavalry and infantry took position at an eligible position about 400 yards in rear of the woods. The enemy made no further demonstration on that day, having full prosession of the bill nade no further demonstration on that day, having full possession of the hill.

On Wednesday morning, at daylight, the corps of Gen.

Longstreet was moved forward, and encamped that night; within half a mile of the hill, the day having been spent. in recommon a man of the first day about 12 o'clock, the corps advanced and took possession of the hill without firing a gun, the enemy having ovacuated the night before, about 12 o'clock. The number of the enemy was estimated at from 15,000 to 30,000. Several prisoners were taken, among them two sentinels, who were on the top of the house on the summit of the hill. Considerable supplies of coffee, meat, crackers, &c., were left by the enemy, indicating that they had evacuated under evident

[From the Examiner, 12th.] From the Examiner, 12th.]

The news from the South eide is unimp retant. There are no reported movements of the enemy in force. The fifteen thousand Yankees who were said, on Saturday, to be marching on Petersburg, have not yet made their ap-Yankee cavalry, operating from Coggin's Point as a base, are committing daily depredations on the citizens of Prince George, and stealing their negroes. There seems just now no remedy for this evil. Since the brush at Cox's Creek, a fortnight ago, our cavalry are no more heard of CHANGING HIS BASE. It was confidently asserted on the street corners yesay, that McClellan was evacuating his encampmen

on James river. THE SOUTH SIDE. [From the Dispatch, 12th.]
There is nothing new in regard to the operations of the enemy on the south side of James river, though the report that they were advancing towards. Petersburg was revived on Saturday. Intelligence was received from Drory's Bluff yesterday morning that everything was noted below. From the Examiner, 12tb.1

The news from the South side is unimportant. The enemy in Prince George has returned to the banks of the river, and, it is said, entronching at Coggins' Point and Maycock's. Small bodies of cavalry daily make their appearance at a point a mile or two from the river, but again retire without attempting any aggressive movement. These parties are probably employed looking afment. These parties are probably employed looking after their own pickets.

During Friday, as we learn from the Petersburg Enpress, a number of idle rumors agitated the Cockade city. One report was that the enemy in Prince George had been attacked and routed by our forces, and compelled to flee to the cover of his gunboats. Another story was affect to the effect that an admirable scheme for entrapping the whole Yankee force, on Thursday, had only failed through the peridy of a negro! But the grand sensation of the day was caused by the announcement, about 6 P. M., that the enemy, 15,000 strong, had delarked at Tarriver; and were marching on Petersburg. barked at Tarriver; and were marching on the state of the planet, August 2.]

[From the Dispatch, Aug. 12.]

We learn that three Federal gunboats came up York river to West Point on Sunday moraing last, and, after remaining there swhile, took their departure. On the same day the Yankees, landed a force at Corr's farm, in King and Queen county. The object of these movements is a matter of conjecture, though it is possible that troops are passing by that route from McClellan's army to the Bappabanuck.

THE WAR PRESS, (PUBLISHED WEEKLY.) THE WAR PRESS will be sent to subscribers by 8.00

...........12.00 Larger Clubs will be charged at the same rate—thus: 20.copies will cost \$24; 50 copies will cost \$60, and 106 copies \$120. For a Club of Twenty-one or over, we will send an Extra Copy to the getter-up of the Club. BF Postmasters are requested to act as Agents for THE WAR PRESS.

Advortisements inserted at the usual rates. Si

lines constitute a square. EDITORIALS FROM THE RICHMOND PRESS. From the Richmond Whig, Aug. 13.] THE FIGHTING FORCE OF THE CONFEDERATE

STATES. A writts in the Mobile Register furnishes data from which a blerably correct idea, may be obtained of the fighting force of the Confederate States. His figures are derived from the United States, census tables of 1840 and '50, and upon the assumption that the ratio of increase from 1850 to 1860 is as great as that from 1840 to 1850. The census tables show that, in 1850, the slav (14) had a white male population listween the fifteen and fifty as follows, in round numbers:

1,470,000

130,000 Assorbing the censue tables to be cerrect, we now have, in the fourteen Southern States, apwards of two millions of white males, between the ages of 15 and 50, and it is idle to talk about conquering them! They are not shopkeepers, tailors, factory men; button-makers, teo, turned loose upon the world, and ferced to enlist from want; but they are used to handling the shot gun and fille from the age of fwelve.

Grant, however, that this estimate is extravagant. Let us suppose that the ages of 18 and 40 should govern as the limit. Still this would not reduce us to despair; for, by no rule effectuation, could our fighting forces be reduced to one million of men.

This force can be kept in the field as long as the North This force can be kept in the field as long as the North may, assail us, and \$\pi\$ with not interfere with our producing or agricultural population. When the present crops are gathered, the South will not again feel any want of food for man or horse. It is allowed an interfere with our producing population, upon which the North counted so largely, does not exist; our slaves can be safely trusted to the management of the boys under eighteen and the old men, and abundant crops be thus secured while our fighting men are in the field.

Not so with the North. Whenever she puts anything like her military strength in the field she weakens her power to feed her people; and though her white population, in 1860, was 19,000,000; "against 8,700,000 whites of the South, and though she ought; therefore, to be a le to send out two soldiers where we can send one, yet we question much if she can send out her one millidn'as readily as the South can.

The prolongation of this struggle will develop more of the recourses of the South than of the North

the resources of the South than of the North KINDNESS TO OUR ENEMIES IS CRUELTY TO OUR FAIRMDS. From the Richmond Whig, 18th]

The recent preclamation, by President Davis, of his purpose to visit upon the afficers of Pope's commandiretalisation for the outrages committed upon our people by his brust soldiery, has inspired confidence throughout the Confederacy, and stricken with fear the distance who dread retribution for their atroctices. Whether this proclamation is mere "brutum" failure," or the expression of a real determination to protect our people, awaits practical demonstration. gress are **Moreme**, and challenge the obedient acquisescence of the President and every department of the Government until they are repealed or pronounced unconstitutional by, a competent judicial tribunal. And department of the Government is not less culpable than a similar violation of any one or more of such laws by any department of the Government is not less culpable than a similar violation by any other member of society.

The reason, spirit, and intention of the law in question, as well asits words context, and subject-matter, are plain and unmistakable. There is no point, no word, no object, no purpose which is not feirly and plainly set forth. The question then presents itself, painful, serious, and vital; shall the law prevail, or shall the intervening, unauthorized interpolation of the Secretary at War prevail? Shall Congress or the Executive rule the people control the army, and legislate for the country? Have we a constitutional Government, with specific powers granted, beyond which no department of the Government shall pass, or have we an unlimited Government, dependent only on Executive will or ministerial captice? Are the people free, or is the Executive supreme?

There are no idle questions. They are solemnly, propounded, and merit a colemn response. It was legislative encroachments and Executive supreme? It was legislative encroachments and Executive usurpations which destroyed the Union, nover, to be restored, Shall the Southern States, confiderated, yield the same destreying element of self-destruction? The answer which your lands to the propounded, and merit a colemn response. It was legislative encroachments and Executive usurpations which destroyed the Union, nover, to be restored, Shall the Southern States, confiderated, yield the same destreying element of self-destruction? The answer which your lands the propounce of the Almighty may impart Jacksonian nerve and energy to our Ohief Magistrate in this momentous hour, may, strengthen bis faith if it faiters, and holding his hands and steady his knees if they are feeble, for the duty before

SE AS PROM VARY PROMP LE SAUS From the Richmond Dispatch, 12th. Our advices from the country bordering on York river are as late as Saturdey last. Up to that period a small force of the enemy continued to occupy a point in Now Kent county known as the "Brick Hones," but not one Kent county Endown as the "Brick House," but not one had visited West Point since the grand flight of the gunboats and transports immediately after Gen. McClellan "changed his base." They doubtless find more scope for their this vish propensities on the Peninsula between James and York rivers, where a direct communication with Fortress Monroe affords them greater security. with Forress Monroe should them greater security. Two prominent citizens of Gloucester have lately been arrested by the Confederate authorities for trading with the Yankees, though it is believed that their transactions were prompted rather by cupidity than by any design of returning to "their allegiance under the old flag."

SIX HUNDRED THOUSAND MEN.

[From the Bichmond Whig, 18th.]
Lincoln's Secretary of War has ordered a draft of \$00,000 militia to serve for nine months. This is in addition to the \$00,000 volunteers previously called for, and, as the latter do not come forward as fast as they are needed, it is ordered that the dedicincy among them after the 18th inst shall also be made up by draft. This addition of 600,000 men to the Yankee armies will give them, according to the New York Herald, a force of over one will on. It will be for Congress to determine what legis.

THE NORTHERN DRAFT.

[From the Bichmond Examiner, 124b.]

We received last night advices from the North, which, though not so late as that we publish in another column, brings news of an important character. The North has at last settled the question of immediate drafting, and the Secretary of War has issued an order for six hundred thousand more men "to crush the rebellion"—three hundred thousand to be raised under the recent call of Lincoln, and three hundred thousand more by a draft of the militia. The order appears officially in the Northern papers, but the circumstances under which we issue this THE NORTHERN DRAFT. papers, but the circumstances under which we issue this morning's paper forbid its publication.

This action of the Government at Washington had created the wildest excitement in the North, and the war feeling had greatly subsided in its enthustasm. The opposition to the order was not to be disguised. This order for a draft will cause an immense reaction in the popular mind of the North, and we shall await the next news from the North and Northwest with much interest.

DESTRUCTION OF THE ARKANSAS. DESTRUCTION OF THE ARKANSAS.

[From the Dispatch, Aug. 9]

No little sensation was yesterday created by the announcement on the streets that the Navy Department had received intelligence of the destruction of the Confederate ram "Arkansas." Without any direct information to confirm the announcement, we are sorry to state that little doubt exists of its correctness. It seems that she left Vicksburg to co-ope ate with the land force under General Brecking to miles of the latter place, she unluckily grounded, and all efforts to get her off were unavailing. But two alternatives were left—to blow her up, or suffer her to be captured by the Federal gunboats. The former was resorted to, and this proud achievement of naval architecture is now a wreck in the Mississippi river.

P. S.—Official despatches have been received at the of naval architecture is now a wreck in the Mississippi river.

P. S.—Official despatches have been received at the Navy Department confirming the disaster. The Arkansas left Vicksburg last Monday, to co-operate in the attack upon Baton Bouge. After passing Bayen Sara her machinery became decanged, or disabled. While engaged in repairing, a fitet of gunboats from below attacked her. Gallant resistance was made, but the vessel hed to be absendened and blown up. The officers and crew reached shore in safety. Lieutenant Stevens, of South Carolina, commanded the Arkansas, Commodore Brown being detained at Vicksburg, not having recovered from his wounds.

from his wounds.;
IMPRESSMENT OF SLAVES—NO AUTHORITY FROM IMPRESSMENT OF SLAVES—NO AUTHORITY FROM THE WAR DEPARTMENT.

Some days ago, says the Macon Telegraph, the citizens of Lee county held a public meeting in reference to the negro impressment, at which they appointed Mr. C. M. Irvin to correspond with the War Department by telegraph, and ascertain if the impressment bad been authorized and required by the Secretary of War. If it had, they resolved, like good citizens, to acquiesce in the requieition; if not, they determined not to surrender their negroes. In pursuance of his mission. Mr. Irvin came to Macon, and the correspondence ensued which is published below:

To the Secretary of War, Richmond, Va::

published below:
To the Secretary of War, Richmond, Va.:
Brigadier General Mercer has issued an order impressing twenty per cent of the male slaves throughout the State. Is that order authorized by the Department?
If so, we acquiesce. Otherwise we resist.

C. M. IBVEN. If so, we acquiesce.

C. M. IRVIN,

For the citizens of Lee county.

RICHMOND, 5th.—Mr. C. M. Irvin. General Mercer has not communicated with this Department in reference to impressment, nor has any authority to make simpress-G. W RANDOLPH, Secretary of West.

THE MURDER OF GEN. CASWELL. [From the Enquirer]
The Knoxville "Register," of the 7th inst., gives but
few additional particulars in regard to the munder of
General Wm. B. Caswell, which took place on the 6th General Wm. R. Caswell, which took place on the 6th instant, near his residence; some six miles east of Knoxville. His servants report that they saw him struggling with some one in the road, but before they could reach him life was extinct and the murderer field. Immediately upon the receipt of the intelligence in Knoxville a party of cltizens mounted horse, and stated out to scour the country in search of the assessin.

The General was in Knoxville on the morning of the murder, and interchanged, creatings with amerons der, and interchanged greetings with numerous iends. General Caswell was a distinguished soldier, having served through the Mexican campaign. He was one of the earliest in Knoxville to embrace the cause of the South on the breaking out of the war. He was appointed, by Gov. Harris, a brigadier general in the State service, and commanded the forces, rendezvoused at Knoxville until they were turned over to the Confederate overnment, when he retired to private life.

FROM RAST TENNESSEE. The reported "heavy bagging" in East Tennessee ha rindled down to rather a small affair comparativel The latest accounts are published under the, telegraphic head. The Knoxville Reguler of the 8th contains the following official despatch: Man Tazkwell, August 6, 1 o'clock P. M.
Major B. L. Clay, A. A. G.: I shall not need the services of General Leadbetter. After a gallant engagement of four hours we have routed the enemy, and they are in full retreat to their strongholds
O. L. STEVENSON, Brigadier General. NORTH CAROLINA ELECTION.

The people of North Carolina voted on Thursday last for Governor, members of the Legislature, and sheriff—the soldiers in camp having yoted on Thursday precedings. It will be a week or ten days before all the camps or precincts can be heard from; but the returns thus far, wo are glad to aunounce, indicate a majority for Col. E. Yance, for Governor, of over twenty thousand. Water Vance, for Governor, of over twenty thousand. Walte-county alene gave him one thousand seven hundred and fifty-one majority. BAILROAD COLLISIONS.

A serious collision courred on last Friday morning, on the Alabama and Florida Railroad, below Greenville, by which two were killed and forty two; wounded, three of whom have since died. On the same day, a collision occurred on the Mobile and Ohio Railroad, above Enterprise and Ohio Railroad, above Enterprise and Ohio Railroad, above Enterprise damage, not be the proposed of the company and the control of th occurred on the Mobile and Ohlo Railroad, abo vo Enter-prise, Miss.; damage, not, known; and, on Mouday, an-other collision took place on the Mobile and Ohio Rail-road; above Oltronville; Alabama. The last was very serious, one, train running into the rear end of another, cutting in two a car filled with soldiers, a number of whom were killed and wounded. OCCE : LEGO JACKSON'S PRISONERS (1990 7)

Among the prisoners who reached the city on Saturday, and Sunday was Brigadier General Erince, and thirty-four officers, including one major, one colonel, and other commissioned officers. They are, all at the Libby, which The officers from Gen. Pope's command are kept in so-The Officers from Gen. Pope's command are kept in socilitary confinement, in conformity with instructions, and the Dispatch, Aug. [12.]

learn that three Federal gunboats came up Tork to West Point on Sunday morning last; and; after ning there swhlle, took their departure. On the lay the Yankees landed a force at Corr's farm, in and Queen county? The object of these movements sering by that route from McClellan's army to the hannock.

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Triangle officers from Gen. Pope's command are kept in socilitary confinement, in conformity with instructions, and the rule, as enforced; will not be departed from ander any consideration whatever.

About three hundred paisoners have arrived at the ning triangle of the propers army.

The inhabitante of the island now, number about [3, 700] with the rule of the island now, number about [3, 700] with the rule of the island now, number about [3, 700] with the rule of the island now, number about [3, 700] or two from Lynchburg and Salisbury, N. O.

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The individual of the Modelian's of the party whether he had read the proclamation. The individual Darks and the order of the adjutant general aimy had evacuated Berkeley, and gone down the river with reference to the treatment they were to receive in transports. We think it not improbable that the report is true.

Friday, says that he inquired of one of the Yorkea of the party whether he had read the proclamation of the Yorkea of the proclamation of the Yorkea of the proclamation of Jeff Davis.